

" Bicycle safety pedal "

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION  
DESCRIPTION

a

This invention relates to a safety pedal for  
5 bicycles, of the type comprising a device for quick  
coupling to a cleat fastened to the sole of a shoe,  
including a toe element for receiving a front end of  
the cleat and a rear fastening device, which is  
suitable for engaging the rear end of the cleat when  
10 this is pressed over said rear fastening device, and  
which is also suitable for releasing the cleat when  
this is rotated in the general plane of the pedal in  
such a way that its rear end moves laterally, said  
pedal comprising a flat resting surface for the cleat,  
15 including cam means for opposing said releasing  
rotation of the cleat and for lifting the side of the  
cleat which is moved away from the centre of the pedal  
when said releasing rotation is imposed on the cleat.

A pedal of the type described above is disclosed,  
20 for example, in Italian patent no. 1,257,143, in the  
corresponding French patent no. 2,697,493, in the  
corresponding German patent no. 4,323,575 and in the  
corresponding US patent no. 5,419,218.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is identical  
25 to figure 1 of the above mentioned documents. The  
description of each of the aforesaid documents is  
incorporated herein by reference.

In said known pedal, the cleat 5 to be mounted on  
the sole of a shoe can be rapidly coupled to the pedal.  
30 For this purpose, the front end of the cleat is  
received in a toe element 14 of the pedal, after which  
the rear end of the cleat is pressed over a horizontal  
arm 28 of a spring 18, which thus snap locks said rear  
end holding it in position. In this coupling condition,  
35 the shoe can be released from the pedal by turning the

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foot in the general plane of the pedal so as to move the rear end of the cleat 5 towards one of its sides. Typically, the heel of the shoe is moved laterally outwards with respect to the bicycle, in the mounted condition of the pedal on a bicycle, so that the horizontal arm 28 of the spring 18 turns on the axis of the vertical arm 27, releasing thereby the cleat 5. Furthermore, in said known pedal, the resting plane of the cleat 5 over the pedal is defined by a plate 15 fastened over the body of the pedal and including two slanted tabs 40, diverging upwards, acting as means for opposing the rotation of the cleat 5 in the general plane of the pedal. More precisely, the tabs 40 cause a cam-like effect on the cleat 5 when said releasing rotation is impressed to the latter, whereby the side of the cleat 5 which is moved away from the centre of the pedal during said rotation is forced by the respective tab 40 to raise upwardly. In this way, the advantages of preventing undesired releasing of the cleat from the pedal during normal use of the bicycle is obtained, because the pressure exerted by the cyclist on the pedal opposes a lifting movement of the cleat, whilst, on the other hand, releasing of the shoe from the pedal is ensured in emergency conditions, for example in the case of a fall or in any other case in which the cyclist ceases to impose pressure on the pedal.

In the above mentioned known solution, the mode of operation described above occurs both when the heel of the shoe is moved laterally outwards with respect to the bicycle, i.e. when it is moved away from the bicycle, and when the heel of the shoe is moved laterally inwards.

*Just*  
*(all)* The object of this invention is to improve the above mentioned known solution.

In order to achieve this object, this invention relates to a pedal having the features indicated at the beginning of this description and further characterised in that said cam means are only arranged on the side of the pedal located outwards (with reference to the mounted condition on the bicycle), so that said cam means are operative only when the rear end of the pedal is moved laterally outwards, with respect to the bicycle, from its engaged position.

In a first embodiment, said resting surface of the pedal does not present any means for opposing the rotation of the cleat on the inner side thereof, whereby the lateral inwards movement of the rear end of the cleat, starting from its engaged position, does not cause any lifting movement of the internal side of the cleat.

In a second form of embodiment, the resting surface comprises a stop on the internal side for preventing any lateral inwards movement of the rear end of the cleat.

The former embodiment mentioned above presents the advantage of being more simply constructed with respect to the known solution, without practically causing any problems, since the need to prevent accidental release of the shoe from the pedal only exists for lateral outwards movements of the shoe heel.

The second form of embodiment is instead preferable if, because of a specific structure of the pedal, the lateral inwards movement of the rear end of the cleat must be totally prevented.

Preferably, in the actual embodiments of the invention, the cam means of the pedal consist of a ramp forming part of a projection made by drawing in a metal plate which is fastened by means of screws to the body of the pedal. Similarly, in the second embodiment

mentioned above, said stop preferably consists of a projection made by drawing in said metal plate.

*Insert  
fig 2*

Further features and advantages of this invention will become apparen from the following description, with reference to the annexed drawings, given purely by way of non-limiting example, in which:

- figure 1 is a perspective exploded view of the pedal according to the prior art,

10 - figure 2 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of the pedal according to this invention,

- figure 3 is a perspective exploded view of the pedal in figure 2,

- figure 4 is a view at an enlarged scale of a detail of figure 3 and

15 - figure 5 illustrates a variation of figure 4 referred to the second embodiment of this invention.

*Insert  
fig 3*

Figure 2 illustrates a perspective view of a pedal which is essentially identical with the pedal in figure 1, with the exception that in this case the tab 40 on the internal side, i.e. of the side facing the bicycle in the mounted condition of the pedal (i.e. the left side with reference to figure 2), has been totally eliminated, while the tab 40 on the opposite side of the pedal remains. Figure 3 illustrates a perspective exploded view of the pedal in figure 2, the only difference lying in that the cut and bent tab 40 on the outer side is replaced by a ramp 40a forming part of a projection made by drawing in the metal plate 15 defining the resting surface of the cleat (which is not illustrated in figures 2, 3). For the rest, the pedal illustrated in figures 2, 3 is essentially identical, as mentioned, to the known pedal in figure 1, with the exception of a different structure and arrangement of the various elements. In figures 2, 3, the elements corresponding to those illustrated in figure 1 are

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identified with the same reference numerals. The metal plate 15 defining the ramp 40a arranged on the external side of the pedal is fastened by means of two screws 16 to the body of the pedal.

5 Figure 4 illustrates a view at an enlarged scale of the plate 15 with two holes 16a for the passage of screws 16 and the projection defining the ramp 40a, obtained by drawing. In the pedal described above - both in the variant described in figure 2, with a slanted tab 40, and the variant illustrated in figures 10 3, 4, with the ramp 40a obtained by drawing - the cleat is coupled to the pedal in a way which is identical to that of the pedal according to the known technique described in figure 1. For releasing the cleat from the 15 pedal, the operation is different according to whether the rear part of the cleat is moved laterally outwards or inwards (always with respect to the bicycle, with reference to the mounted condition of the pedal on the bicycle). In the case of the example illustrated in the 20 drawings, referring to a right-hand pedal, if the rear part of the cleat is moved rightwards, i.e. outwards with respect to the bicycle, the operation is again identical to that of the pedal in figure 1. This is because, in this case, the rear part of the cleat acts 25 on the spring 18 so to make it turn around the vertical axis of the part 27, whereby causing release. At the same time, the bottom surface of the cleat "climbs" over the tab 40, or over the ramp 40a (in the case of the variant in figure 2 or variant in figure 3, 30 respectively), whereby the side of the cleat which tends to move away from the centre of the pedal is lifted. This prevents the accidental release of the shoe from the pedal during normal use of the bicycle, when the cyclist applies pressure on the pedal, while 35 release of the pedal in emergency conditions is

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favoured, for example in the case of falling, when the  
cleat is no longer pressed against the plate 15 by the  
force applied by the cyclist to the pedal. As can be  
seen, conversely, both the variant in figure 2 and  
5 variant in figures 3,4, are not equipped with any type  
of cam means on the internal side of the pedal, i.e.  
the side facing the bicycle, reason for which a lateral  
inwards movement of the rear part of the cleat can  
occur without lifting the internal side of the cleat.

10 Figure 5 illustrates a variant of figure 4, which  
is referred to the second embodiment of this invention.  
In this case, plate 15 on the external side of the  
pedal is equipped with a ramp 40a (or, alternatively,  
the tab 40), while a stop element 40b is arranged on  
15 the internal side, which in the example illustrated in  
figure 5 is defined by a projection obtained by drawing  
of the plate 15, with a stop surface 40c essentially  
perpendicular to the plate 15 and the axis 3 of the  
pedal pin, which prevents any lateral inwards movement  
20 of the rear part of the cleat. An alternative to tab  
40b obtained by drawing, could be a stop surface 40c  
defined by a tab cut from the plate 15 and bent  
upwardly. In the second embodiment, any possibility of  
25 movement of the rear part of the cleat following a lateral  
towards the bicycle with reference to the mounted  
condition) is prevented.

Naturally, while the principle of the invention  
remains the same, the details of construction and the  
30 embodiments may widely vary with respect to what has  
been described and illustrated herein, without  
departing from the scope of the invention.

For example, the pedal of the invention may have a  
double-face arrangement, with a plate identical to  
35 plate 15 arranged on the opposite side of the pedal